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Forest Service

**Public Affairs
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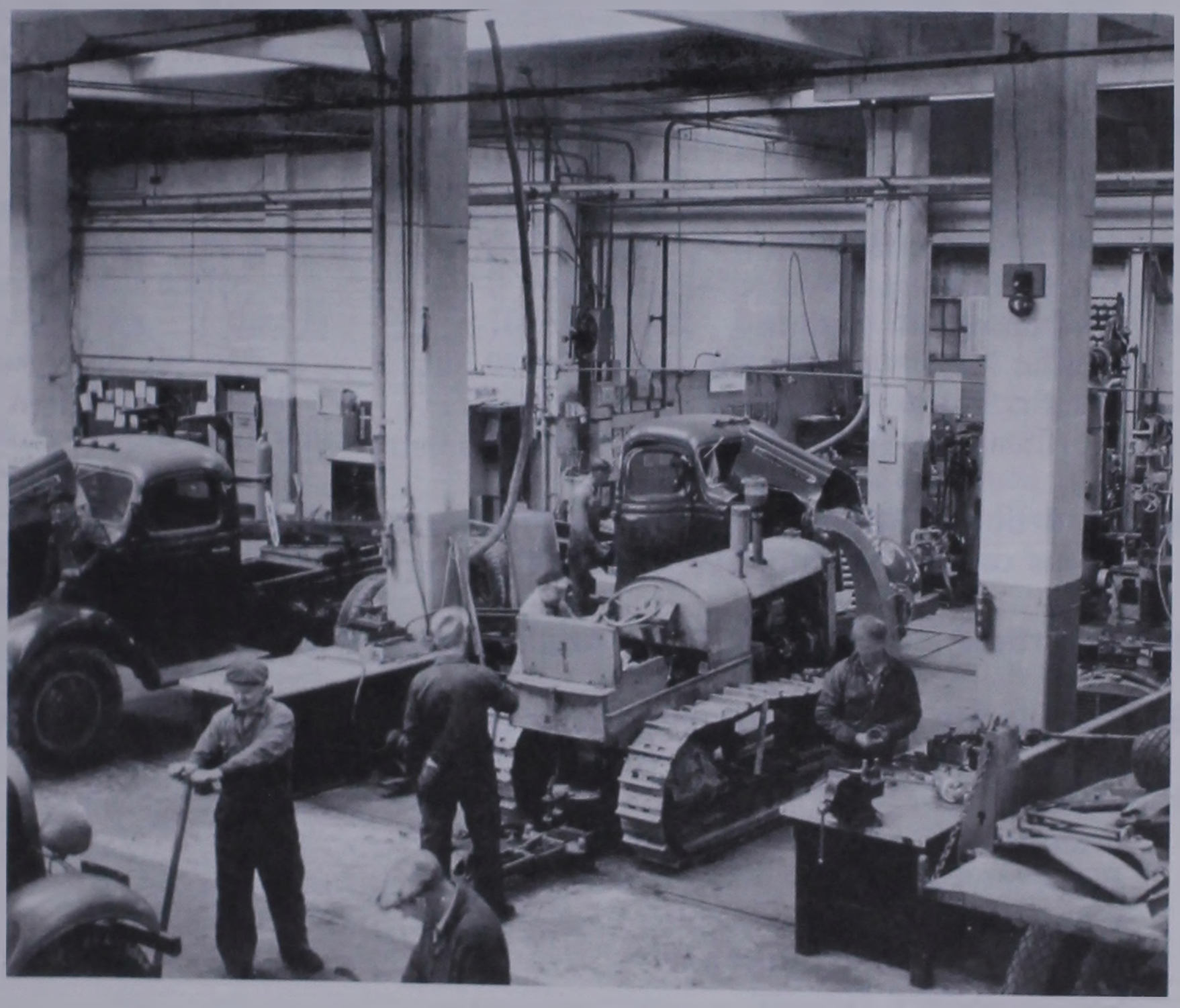
Spring 1990

History Line

A History and Cultural Resources Newsletter



Interior of Forest Service repair shop for heavy equipment, Missoula, Montana. (Photograph by K.D. Swan, November 1939.)

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History Line—Winter 1990

Contents

Editor's Remarks 1

Washington Office Activities 2
History Unit Changes 2
History Line Delay 2
Forest Service Leaves the Agriculture South Building 2
Paper Presented 4
Contract Laundry 4
History Unit Funds Four Special Projects 5

Feature Article: Women in the Forest Service: The Early Years 7

Cultural Resources Management Activities 12
1991 Centennial Action 12
Northern Region 12
Intermountain Region 13
Pacific Northwest Region 14
Pacific Southwest Region 14
Northeastern Area State and Private Forestry 17

Feature Article: Region 1 Promotes Preservation Program 20
Focus on the Ninemile Wildlands Training Center 22

Feature Article: Chattooga Town Archeological Project 23

LBJ Grasslands Feature Article: Wise County Receives Delayed Gift 25

Publications 27
Friends of Grey Towers 27
ERS Newsletter 27
CRM Bulletin 28
Washington Office Reprint 28
Contemporary History 28
Southwest Region 29

Feature Article: Intermountain Research Station 60th Anniversary 30

History News and Information 33
Forest History Society Awards 33

Editor: **Terry West, WO History Unit**

Editor's Remarks

Photo Requirements—*Terry West, Washington Office*

Several contributors have inquired about the use of photographs in *History Line*. I admit to being a novice editor. It has taken me awhile to learn that side of the job, being preoccupied with words at first! Photographs are critical, and I do appreciate those who have sent prints and the like to use as illustrations. Based on my observations, I offer the following guidelines: black and white prints are best, and they need to be clear to reproduce well.

I realize that sometimes old photographs or even new ones that are shot in a rush are often blurred, are coffee stained, or have torn corners. If that is the only shot you have and the article needs it, then I will make do. But if others send better photographs and your essay can stand alone, it will. Do not send original prints unless you specify that you are doing so. To my dismay, I found that the printers paste photographs on a stiff board to publish them in the newsletter. It does not encourage you to send me more photographs when yours come back glued to a paper and with red ink notes on them. I can arrange for copies to be made of the original and return it to you intact if you give me enough lead time. The same goes for color slides if you are willing to trust me. Otherwise, make the duplicate yourself, and send me the copy while you keep the original.

One last comment: The size of the photograph you send is not critical unless it will be a large cover print, where 8 by 10's are best. But send me your 3 by 5's or whatever size you have got. Please specify your return address if you wish to have it mailed back to you.

Thanks to all past and future photograph donors, without whom the magazine would not be the same!

Washington Office Activities

History Unit Changes

Former Chief Historian for the USDA Forest Service, Dennis Roth, vacated his position in June 1989. He now serves on the history staff of the USDA Economic Research Service in Washington, DC.

Because the May 1989 Washington Office Public Affairs Office (WO PAO) reorganization had reduced the history section to one staff position, the move to a new job by Dr. Roth effectively halted its activities. In response, PAO Director Susan Hess returned Terry West to his former Washington Office position as historian from his newly created job of market analyst. This one-person history office is now designated the History Unit.

Other changes await the History Unit following a proposed forum on its future. Susan Hess (WO PAO) and Michael Rains (NE Area) are organizing a committee to review the scope and purpose of the program. Once it defines the program's function, secondary concerns regarding the future budget and location of the History Unit can be decided.

History Line Delay

This issue should have been out in December 1989 according to my twice-a-year schedule of publication. However, the forthcoming move of the Washington Office (refer to article in this issue) to a central office has required the time and energy of all the Washington Office staff. The History Unit is no exception. Consequently, the long-avoided task of sorting through 20 years of accumulated history collection in three rooms could no longer be ignored. The last few months have found me shifting, sorting, and shipping boxes of material to the National Agricultural Library, Forest History Society, and National Archives. Some files that are specific to local units even found their way back to a few of the unit history coordinators.

The reduction of the collection was beneficial in that it now better reflects a research library than an attic. I still must reduce the 56 shelves of remaining collection to fit the 48 shelves allotted me in the "new" building, a task that will be done by March, when I hope to begin answering my mail once again.

Forest Service Leaves the Agriculture South Building

Forest Service employees in the main office of the agency in Washington, D.C., have packed their bags and moved down the street to a new home. In March, we left our home of over 50 years in the South Building of the Department of Agriculture, which fills the space between 12th and 14th Streets along Independence Avenue, S.W. Those who have spent time lost in its halls can appreciate how, when it was built (a process that lasted from 1930 to 1937), this building was the largest Government office in the United States. It was not until World War II that a larger one was constructed—the Pentagon.

Called the "Auditors Building," our replacement office is on the next block, and visitors can still take the Smithsonian Station (Independence Avenue) exit of Metrorail. Our new home is even older than the South Building, having been constructed between 1878 and 1881 for the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. Its exterior is red brick, and it is three stories high and has a tower, a basement, and an attic. The outside steps are stone with

Washington Office Activities

Old and "new" homes of the USDA Forest Service: South Building and Auditors Building (lower right) viewed in 1947 from the Washington Monument. (USDA Forest Service photograph.)

iron railings and other features of polished brass.

The Bureau left the building in 1914 because it was already too small. The offices were then used by auditors of the Navy, Treasury, and State Departments, giving the building its current name. Various other agencies used it over the years, and by 1974 preservation work was required. In 1985, the General Services Administration (GSA) commissioned renovation with masonry, windows, a roof, and decorative elements to match the original designs. The exacting historic preservation laws that govern buildings on the National Register of Historic Places in the District of Columbia precludes an exterior USDA Forest Service sign. The interior will feature an open-office format and a visitors center.

Washington Office Activities

Behind the move was a desire to centralize most of the staff of the agency under one roof.

Paper Presented

WO Forest Service historian Terry West presented a noon-hour talk at the Research Management Training Seminar (for Forest Service Research) held in Arlington, Virginia, on November 2, 1989. His lecture, titled "Research in the USDA Forest Service: A Historian's View," illustrated how history affects what Forest Service Research does now. A review of recurrent issues in the history of the Forest Service Research program reveals shifts in topics investigated, budget levels, and degree of staff influence within the agency. The wider political-economic context is explored to explain past Research program emphasis on grazing, fire prevention and control, and floods. Program emphasis continues to reflect the concerns of the larger arena in which Forest Service Research operates. Current environmental politics brings pressure to Research to resolve problems that appear "scientific" but are really political.

Contract Laundry

In the ongoing discussions on the function of the Washington Office history program, one area of consensus emerged: no more history contracts. The practice of contracting outsiders to write agency history is a generally acceptable practice. It is widely done by institutions that prefer to contract for the service rather than have it done in-house, especially when existing staff lack the time or expertise. In its second decade, the Washington Office history program contracted for topical histories (wildfire, grazing, and so on) with positive results.

The quality of these early contracts led to an unfortunate complacency by the History Unit in the last few years. Recent contract manuscripts (for regional administrative histories) were no longer well-received by reviewers inside the agency. The local unit that was the subject of the history disliked the prose, and the Washington Office historians rued the lack of substance.

From this experience, three lessons emerged for consideration by anyone who ponders contracting for a history of a ranger station, ranger district, or national forest:

- The ability of the author is all. If you pick an author who lacks any background knowledge of the agency, expect a text that repeats the obvious and ignores the critical.

- Do your own contracting for your own unit. Only you know what you expect in your history, and too many reviewers only complicate communication with the author.

- If you want a colorful, descriptive history written in a folksy style or an analytical academic text, let the author know in the contract specifications—*not* in the later review stage. Prepare a clear contract and then give the author creative freedom.

Washington Office History Unit contracts tended to be kitchen-sink catchalls. No author can cover all the topics asked and do it well. In return, let the author know that if the product is not what you like, you will expect it to be improved or

Washington Office Activities

River of logs: drive of ties and saw logs jammed in the river, Cheyenne National Forest, California, 1920. (Forest Service photograph.)

no payment. Do not wait until the final version is received to tell the author that, however, because by then the contract is too far along for power struggles to be successful.

Good luck. Contract models are on file at the Washington Office History Unit, and I will be glad to send you a copy, or discuss this issue further if you need to consult someone who learned the hard way.

History Unit Funds Four Special Projects

When Region 8 decided not to cost-share a unit history contract, the Washington Office History Unit found itself with an unexpected sum in its budget. With this money, we planned to support history projects in the field. It was a one-time opportunity, and, in the spirit of the pilot, we acted informally to announce the opportunity via computer in December 1988. The idea to fund unit "nice to do but no money for them" projects in history stemmed from the national History Coordinator's meeting held at the Washington Office in October 1988. Participants mentioned how the lack of field funds for history contributed to a neglect of the program. We proposed to award a total of $34,000 to fund 10 or more special projects averaging not more than $3,000 apiece. Over 50 proposals were submitted for competitive review by the Washington Office history staff. At this point, good intentions were "sabotaged": our budget was raided twice for other purposes.

However, in July 1989, we were able to fund four special history projects at a cost of $12,100:

- Region 1—Lolo National Forest Written and Photographic History of the Missoula Ranger District

  Status: The project is still in progress, with work being done by a University of Montana history graduate student, Dan Hall. He reports that the District contains some of the earliest lands withdrawn for the National Forests—for example, the Fort Missoula Wood and Timber Military Reservation of 1879, the Bitterroot Reserve of 1897, and the Lolo and Missoula Reserves of 1906.

- Region 3—Coconino National Forest Oral History Pilot

  Status: Not undertaken; money lost because of late transfer to Forest and end-of-year funding regulations.

Washington Office Activities

- Region 6—Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie National Forests Historic Photograph Catalog

  Status: In progress, but delayed because of equipment problems and cataloging system development.

- Region 8—National Forests of Texas History

  Status: Dr. Robert Baker (Texas A&M, Forestry Science Department) is doing archival research and plans to begin conducting oral history interviews.

Feature Article

Women in the Forest Service: The Early Years

—Chuck James, Plumas National Forest, Pacific Southwest Region

Editor's Note: Normally, I do not accept such lengthy features as the one below, but the subject is timely, given that March was National Women's History Month. Beyond that, this article on the employment of women in Region 5 shines a light on the history of the Forest Service. The preference for field*men* in the early days was a way of gaining local acceptance for the agency. By having a local boy explain the rules he enforced, the Forest Service could make complying with Government regulations somewhat more tolerable to forest users. War-induced labor shortages made for changes in practices, if not in attitudes, and later civil rights debates and legal actions caused further transformations of the U.S. work force. This story is not just one unit's isolated history, but a national one as well.

The creation of forest reserves (now national forests) was not received with open arms in California. Federal lands had long been thought of as open to all forms of exploitation. The thought of their regulation caused an outpouring of concerns, protests, and complaints, the most notable appearing in the local papers. The main task of the Forest Service was to establish a presence in this relatively wild and sometimes hostile environment without alienating the public. To do this, the Forest Service had to select a special kind of person, and so it placed ads such as the one on this page.

To become a forest ranger, you had to pass a Civil Service exam and demonstrate skills in shooting, using an axe, packing, saddling and riding, relocating survey markers, setting up and running compass lines, and timber cruising. Once hired, you had to patrol for fire, be a game warden, watch for timber and grazing violations, and check on the miners, as well as do forestry work.

Men Wanted!

A Ranger must be able to take care of himself and his horses under very trying conditions; build trails and cabins; ride all day and night; pack, shoot, and fight fire without losing his head.... All this requires a very vigorous constitution. It means the hardest kind of physical work from beginning to end. It is not a job for those seeking health or light outdoor work....

INVALIDS
NEED NOT APPLY!

U.S. Forest Service
Department of Agriculture

Many Rangers had been cowboys, lumbermen, stockmen, and miners, so most were accustomed to long hours and occasional danger. Needless to say, this was not the typical job that women were trained for, nor one society was ready to accept them in.

Women, however, have always been an integral part of the Forest Service. From the beginning, women were hired for office jobs—but not for work in the field. They participated in this work, however, in a different way—as wives.

To begin with, as remote as some duty stations were, most foresters were not hermits or bachelors by choice. But because most areas had a limited population of unattached women, the men headed to the towns after fire season.

Feature Article

They must have brought out the pioneering spirit in the women they met, for winter marriages were common. Some of these women had skills such as teaching or nursing, and the possibility of another salary was a welcome addition. Once married though, most women found themselves in an out-of-the-way place responsible for a guard station and its phone, filing, visitors, and stock. Some also fought fire and dealt with other emergencies while their husbands were on patrol. They also were expected to keep the house in order, raise the children, and entertain their husband's friends. And when their husband needed an extra pair of hands in the field, they were that as well—with or without children in tow.

As the saying goes, however, "to every rule there is an exception," and in 1913 the Forest Service found this applied to the status of women. In that year, a ranger on the Klamath National Forest wrote to his forest supervisor about the three candidates for the job at Eddy Gulch Lookout. The first candidate was unacceptable because of his bad reputation. The second was the best poacher in the county. As for the last candidate, he wrote:

> The third applicant is, also, "no gentleman," but has all the requisites of a first-class lookout.... This most untiring and enthusiastic applicant is Miss Hallie Daggett, a wide-awake woman of 30 years, who has traveled every trail in the Salmon watershed. She is not afraid of anything that walks, creeps, or flies.

The forest supervisor somehow secured authority to hire Miss Daggett, and she became the first woman field officer in the Forest Service. The resultant publicity reached national proportions, and the human interest aspect of a woman lookout continued long after Miss Daggett was hired. As the Chief said in a 1919 memo to the Regions: "The degree of publicity we are getting over the occasional use of a woman for fire lookout is becoming embarrassing."

Embarrassment aside, the publicity was beneficial to women in general, because it let people know women could do this work. The fact that a labor shortage was caused by World War I did not hurt anything either. By 1918, two more female lookouts were added to the roles: Miss Harriet Kelly on the Tahoe and Miss Mollie Ingoldsby on the Plumas. While little is known about Miss Kelly, Miss Ingoldsby came from Los Angeles and was stationed on Mt. Hough. The papers made much of her daily climb up a 20-foot pole to take weather readings in winds up to 50 miles per hour.

Miss Daggett resigned in 1927, after 15 years as a lookout. Since that time, women have continued to serve as lookouts—thanks to a ranger's initiative and Miss Daggett's refusal to accept the fact that women did not apply for that kind of work.

The use of women as foresters did not get off to such a smooth start. As late as 1930, women were still not hired for field positions. While the reasons for this bias were not stated, the position of the Forest Service was. For example, *The Forest Rangers' Catechism in Region Five* (1931) contained this gem:

> 11. Can a woman become a forest ranger? No. Women are not appointed by the Forest Service as members of the field force even if they pass the civil service examination.

Too bad someone forgot to tell the author about exceptions to a rule, for the

Mollie Ingoldsby (second from right) and visitors at Mount Elwell, Plumas National Forest, California, 1922.

writer was not aware that the first female junior forester in Region 5 had been appointed in July 1930, a year before the *Catechism* appeared. This hiring, however, did not escape mention in the Region 5 newsletter *The California Ranger*, which reported:

> The day is passed which portrayed the lowly femme in gingham, wielding the broom and the rolling pin, knitting by the hearth or playing silent partner to her conquering spouse. The femme competes. We had sufficient evidence that her intentions were well pointed and in earnest when our profession's first lady stepped out on us with a J.F. appointment last July.

Then, in 1934, the Washington Office appointed Miss Alice Goen Jones a junior forester. A graduate student in the University of California—Berkeley's School of Forestry, she was the first woman hired on the strength of her academic background. She remained office-bound during her career, however, at the Division of Silviculture.

Turning back to *The California Ranger*, their crystal ball had told them:

> ...in 1951 there'll be another upheaval of the Uniform volcano; and this time it'll be apropos, "What shall be worn by the well dressed Rangerette."

Their prediction about female use of uniforms was not far off the mark. The acceptance of women in the field, however, was to come later. For while the country's social, economic, and political situation seemed to have aligned to help Hallie Daggett, these same conditions conspired to keep women from the field. The extent of this bias may be seen in the fact that, before World War II, only 13 women had been hired as professional foresters. A number of these barriers can be identified, though. The first of these was tradition. As Alice Goen Jones was told (Glazebrook 1980):

> By no means abandon the hope for something in the professional forestry line. However, there is nothing to be gained in shutting your eyes to the really considerable difficulties in that field, on the score of sex. It is regrettable, and in many ways unjust, but in the words of Grover Cleveland, "it is a condition and not a theory that confronts us."

The next barrier was the hiring practices of the time. Women who became foresters were usually single. Of the 13 female junior foresters mentioned earlier, half married soon after they were hired. But the custom of the time was if

a woman married a man from outside the Forest Service, she would usually resign, especially if she became pregnant. The Forest Service felt that pregnancy would interfere with job performance. If she married someone from the Forest Service, she was obligated by the laws against nepotism into leaving agency employment if her husband continued to work for the agency.

The final barrier was associated with the Nation's efforts to deal with unemployment during the Great Depression. Because men were considered the primary providers for families, the make-work programs were directed toward them. The biggest of these programs, the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC), was specifically for men. When the work site was on National Forest lands, the Army was in charge of the work camps, but the work was administered by the Forest Service. To complicate things, trade work such as carpentry was supervised by "local experienced men" hired from the local area. Needless to say, this all-male atmosphere was not conducive to the hiring of women foresters. Finally, although the CCC was supposed to be a short-term program, it persisted until 1942 and had a major influence on National Forest System programs long after it was phased out.

As with World War I, World War II helped legitimize women in jobs previously held by men. With more men going off to war, industry and Government alike turned to women to fill the vacated positions. Images of "Rosy the Riveter" soon sprang up, but they disappeared quickly when the war ended, as many of the men returned to their jobs. Not all veterans returned to their jobs, though—some had been displaced and began to look for work; others went to school under the GI Bill. Many of these veterans came into the Forest Service as new openings appeared. This cycle was to repeat itself with veterans of the Korean War and, later, the Vietnam conflict.

But new generations of pioneering women continued to make inroads. Betty Friedan's book *The Feminine Mystique* gave a name to many women's dissatisfactions with the constrictions of traditional sex-role stereotypes at all levels of their lives, from psychological to professional. Modern politically active feminism began in the 1960's and 1970's in association with the civil rights movement.

The cumulative result was to heighten public awareness of biases based on race, handicap, sex, or age. Specific to women, the result changed the way society ascribed specific roles to them. This reduction of barriers was accelerated by the changing economic conditions, which forced many married women into the job market to supplement family incomes, and social conditions, which resulted in increased numbers of single and divorced women supporting themselves and their families. Much work still needs to be done to fully integrate women into the Forest Service. But once this is accomplished, the dedication found in Gifford Pinchot's *Breaking New Ground* (1947) will indeed be true:

> To the men and women of the Forest Service, whose courage, devotion, and intelligence have made it and kept it the best organization in the Government of the United States.

Suggested Reading

Glazebrook, Rita J., ed. 1980. *Sampler of the Early Years by Forest Service Wives.* Washington, D.C.: Foresters Wives Club of Washington, D.C.

Holsinger, Rosemary. 1983. "A Novel Experiment: Hallie Comes to Eddy's Gulch." *Women in Forestry.* Vol. 5, no. 2 (summer), pp. 21–25.

Pendergrass, Lee F. 1990. "Women's Contribution to the Forest Service in California." *Journal of Forest and Conservation History.* Vol. 34, no. 1 (January), pp. 17–25.

Pinchot, Gifford. 1974. (original 1947) *Breaking New Ground.* Washington, D.C.: Island Press.

USDA Forest Service. 1931. *The Forest Rangers' Catechism in Region Five.* Brochure published by Regional Office, Region 5, Forest Service (June). San Francisco, California.

USDA Forest Service. 1931. *The California Ranger.* In-Service internal regional administrative newsletter printed by Region 5. Vol. 29, no. 5 (June 19), p. 5. San Francisco, California.

Cultural Resources Management Activities

1991 Centennial Action

Rob Hendricks, 1991 National Forest Centennial Coordinator, is busy in the Washington Office setting up a series of events to mark the centennial. Rob's initial guide was the "Centennial Plan for the United States National Forests," prepared by Mid-American Research Center of Loyola University (Chicago) in 1987. The plan was distributed to the Regions, stations, and areas in July 1989. Rob is now revising the plan to include suggested changes.

The centennial plan recognizes that although 1891 marks the beginning of the national forests, it more importantly signifies the beginning of natural resource stewardship in the United States. Thus, the plan urges that all members of the conservation community have the opportunity to participate in the 1991 centennial.

Preparation for the centennial had a late start; therefore, initial work focused on activities that require only a year or more to complete. These include a centennial exhibition, history conference, secondary educational package, and television program(s). A more complete account of plans is found in the recently published centennial newsletter *Beginnings*, which was sent to the Forest Service units. The newsletter will keep people informed of activities by the agency's centennial coordinators in a more complete and timely way than *History Line*.

A National Centennial Coordinators' Network was established that includes Forest Service people from all three branches. Rob also is putting together an executive committee of conservation leaders to involve outside groups in the centennial process.

Leaders of the 1991 Centennial Project, which is funded by the Washington Office, lean toward sponsoring quality events, even if they are few in number. At the field level, many units are still discussing what form their local participation will take. To share ideas and clarify the purpose of the centennial, which is not just to celebrate a historic event but to ponder the future of the resource, a national meeting was held January 9, 1990, in Salt Lake City. The key to making the plan work is national participation from the bottom up. Ideas and initiative must come from people on the ranger districts, national forests, Regions, stations, and areas. If you have any suggestions, contact your centennial coordinator; Rob Hendricks can be reached by telephone at (202) 447-2418.

NATIONAL FORESTS 1891-1991

Wise Use of Your Natural Resources

Northern Region

Forest Service Museum Site

The Board of Directors of the proposed Forest Service Museum met in Missoula, Montana, January 19, 1990, to discuss potential building sites in the Missoula area. The Board recommended locating the Forest Service Museum at the Missoula Fire and Technology Center, which already includes the Smokejumper

Cultural Resources Management Activities

Visitor Center, the Aerial Fire Depot, and the Intermountain Fire Sciences Laboratory. City, State, and private organizations have contributed services to the endeavor, and the Board will now consider obtaining professional fundraising as well as applying for Federal dollars and grants.

1991

The Forest Service Museum Board also has committed to cosponsor a Forest History Symposium commemorating the 1991 centennial celebration of the establishment of the forest reserves. This symposium will be cosponsored by the Forest History Society and the University of Montana and will be held during the spring of 1991.

Fenn Again

A final reminder—the Fenn Ranger Station is hosting its 50th birthday celebration on June 30, 1990. The daylong event will take place at the station along the Selway River on the Nez Perce National Forest. Featured will be Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) era photographs and items in honor of the Corps' contribution to the USDA Forest Service. Gary Hines of Region 5 (Stanislaus National Forest) is scheduled to perform his Gifford Pinchot sketch in the evening. A 200-person fire camp will be set up by the Nez Perce National Forest for visitors. Contact the Selway Ranger District at Box 91, Kooskia, ID 83539.

Building Review

In 1988, Region 1 let a 2-year contract to inventory and evaluate all Forest Service–owned and –administered structures built before 1946. Over 800 structures located in the Region's national forests will be included in the survey.

The buildings were grouped into three types for contracting purposes: buildings constructed to promote fire protection, buildings for administrative activities, and structures built for forest resource development efforts. The goal of the contract is to determine the eligibility of all the examined buildings for the National Register of Historic Places.

The contract was awarded to Historic Resource Associates, and work is proceeding on schedule.

Intermountain Region

Floods in Intermountain Region

A warning for the "ah, that will never happen" crowd. The Intermountain Region learned the hard way about the importance of protected storage areas for Forest Service records, artifacts, and photographs. On an early Sunday morning, January 21, 1990, a water main broke and flooded the Ogden Federal building basement and boiler room. An early message from the regional archeologists lamented the complete loss of the entire file of historic photographs. The high watermark was 1 foot over the tops of the file cabinets. Heed the words of regional archeologist Jerry Wylie: "There's a real lesson here about proper curation of historic files, which were stored *below* the basement boiler room, in what was very appropriately called the *sub* basement."

Cultural Resources Management Activities

Pacific Northwest Region

Cultural Heritage Week

Twelve thousand years of Pacific Northwest history was on display at the 4-day Cultural Resource Celebration (September 28 to October 1, 1989) held at the World Forestry Center in Portland, Oregon. Attended by about 4,500 visitors (including 1,100 school children), the event was hosted by the Forest Service with support from Friends of Timberline, the Oregon Archeological Society, the Oregon Historical Society, and the Historic Preservation League of Oregon.

Regional archeologist Jim Keyser, who developed the program, noted that the exhibits of gold panning, rock art, and basketmaking, among others, opened a window to the past for visitors. "These people are really excited about their cultural heritage," he said. "We (Forest Service) have spent over 25 million dollars in this Region over the last 15 years to discover, catalog, and preserve our cultural history and artifacts. It's time we brought it back to the public."

Dr. Keyser was also pleased at the volunteer spirit of Forest Service and cooperating participants. Overall, the event was so successful that they now plan to take it on the road. Beginning in the fall of 1990, a traveling exhibit will tour the Region—the handouts and other preparations are being done by Billee Hoornbeek, archeologist on the Mt. Hood and Siuslaw National Forests.

Pacific Southwest Region

Standard Software

Regional historian Linda Lux won approval for use of the Minark software package, developed specifically for archeological data management, as a regional standard. Use of the Minark software will enable Region 5, California State agencies, and Archeological Information Centers to share the same data base. The long-term goal of interested parties is to have all California cultural resource information readily accessible through a standard system and format. Work continues on this goal. Contact Linda Lux for more information at (415) 556-1537; Forest Service DG: RO5A.

Centennial Plans

Planning has begun for the 1991 centennial celebration of the Forest Reserves Act. Region 5 will produce a poster that highlights important dates in the history of the Region and the Forest Service. Proposals are in the works for a special envelope design and an exhibit in cooperation with the California History Center at DeAnza College in Cupertino. The Region's committee members are: Linda Lux, Regional Office; Dana Supernowicz, Eldorado National Forest; Mike McIntrye, Angeles National Forest; Wally Woolfenden, Inyo National Forest; Chuck James, Plumas National Forest; and Penny Rucks, Tahoe National Forest.

Cultural Resources Management Activities

Railroad Logging

Two railroad logging systems, one on the Sierra National Forest and one on the Eldorado National Forest, were evaluated for National Register eligibility this year, using excess timber funds. The systems are complexes of railroad grades, camps, steam donkey settings, and related features. Such studies add to the regional railroad logging data base.

On the Sierra National Forest, Leigh Ann Hunt and Gregory Greenway, Sierra National Forest archeologists, started an evaluation of the Madera Flume and Trading Company logging system. Most of the site is preserved in the Nelder Grove Scenic Area of the forest.

Dana Supernowicz, zone historian, developed a management-interpretive plan for the Eldorado National Forest based on the intact segments of a railroad used by the California Door Company (Caldor 1905–1950). Although ineligible for listing on the National Register, the remaining tracks will serve for interpretive walks or drives.

Ah-Di-Na

The McCloud Ranger District of the Shasta–Trinity National Forests is highlighting the history and buildings of an old homestead called Ah-Di-Na, which was built in 1896 as a fishing paradise by a wealthy San Francisco family, the Whittiers. It was transferred to the Fitzhugh family in 1919 and to William Randolph Hearst in 1936.

The district is building a walking trail with interpretive signs to what is now the Ah-Di-Na campground. Sign information relies mostly on oral history material and old photographs. Julie Krieger, zone archeologist on the Shasta-Trinity National Forests, is coordinating the project, and a YCC trail crew is building the trail.

Historians on the Modoc National Forest

Three historians employed on the Modoc National Forest this past summer field season made 1989 a banner year for history on the Modoc. Mike Fellows, a master's candidate in public history at Sacramento State, coordinated documentation of 40 administrative structures on the Modoc National Forest. Chris Eck, under the guidance of forest historian Lex Palmer, helped complete an inventory of the High Grade Mining District. A total of 20 of the 50 historic mining sites on the 4,500-acre district are now recorded.

Lex Palmer is currently writing a Historic District nomination for the High Grade region. A proposed environmental impact statement for a 1991 timber sale targets the cultural resources on the district for recreational and interpretive opportunities. With this in mind, an interpretive trail has been designed for the Big Four Mine, in addition to a district auto tour brochure.

Angeles National Forest Timber Receipts Fund History Projects

Excess timber receipts provided funding for a 1-year historian position to research and develop an administrative history of the Angeles National Forest. Donn Headley, a doctoral candidate in history at the University of California at Riverside, joined the cultural resources section to prepare this history for the Angeles National Forest's centennial celebration on December 20, 1992. The document will be used to develop articles on

history for publication in local newspapers and journals.

Funds allocated to the Fire Lookout Restoration and Interpretation Project were used on two historic lookouts on the Angeles: Vetter Mountain and South Mount Hawkins. These lookouts have not been staffed since 1980 and have suffered from vandalism in past years.

Vetter Mountain Lookout, on the Arroyo Seco Ranger District, was winter stabilized with utilities installed to allow onsite residents for purposes of security and interpretation. Plans call for developing the interior to resemble the working conditions of a lookout in the 1930's and 1940's. A Challenge Cost-Share grant was prepared in partnership with the Big Santa Anita Historical Society. The lookout will become part of the day hikes offered from the nearby Chilao Visitor Center.

South Mount Hawkins Lookout, on the Mount Baldy Ranger District, is currently being stabilized for the winter months. This entails protecting the lookout from the elements and vandals by reinforcing the fence and securing the cab against future entry. A management plan similar to the one for Vetter Mountain Lookout is being prepared.

Minarets Compound Documented

Historical properties within the Minarets Ranger District Compound at North Fork on the Sierra National Forest were placed on a computerized graphic/data base last year. The research and report were completed by Steve McNiel, a member of the Department of Environment Design and the Center for Design Research, of the University of California (Davis). The three-volume report is titled "Historic Architecture and Landscape Evaluation of North Fork Supervisor's Headquarters/North Fork Compound, Minarets Ranger Station, Sierra National Forest." For information on this project, contact Dana Supernowicz, Zone Historian, Eldorado National Forest; telephone: (916) 622–5061.

The North Fork Ranger Station is located in the foothills of the Sierra Nevadas near the entrance to Yosemite Valley. It is one of the first ranger stations constructed in the Southwest Region (then District 5) of the newly created Forest Service (1905). The compound has almost every building style of Region 5 architecture found over the years, although the Civilian Conservation Corps built most of the structures in the 1930's.

Stanislaus Administrative Buildings

The Stanislaus National Forest, as with many forest units, is faced with the predicament of maintaining older buildings while meeting historic preservation responsibilities. The issue becomes even more difficult when an older building is slated for removal. To resolve the problem of which buildings to preserve, the Stanislaus National Forest has engaged PHR Associates, a Santa Barbara historic research firm, to evaluate several of its old administrative buildings for their eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places, and to identify those buildings that most strongly represent the agency's public image in the Pacific Southwest Region through time.

To help with this challenge, Rick Schwarzman, facilities engineer, Mike McGeragle, electrician, and Pam Connors, historian, selected 24 of 73 older buildings on the Stanislaus National Forest for research. The contract with PHR Associates requires that a contextual history be

submitted on administrative buildings. The history is now finished after a delay because of a lack of agency records, forcing a reliance on oral history instead of archival research.

Staff News

Pamela Ann Connors, forest historian on the Stanislaus National Forest, was recently awarded a master of arts degree in public history from the University of California (Santa Barbara). A copy of her thesis, "Patterns and Policy of Water and Hydroelectric Development on the Stanislaus National Forest 1850 to 1920," is on file in the cultural resource library at the Pacific Southwest Region's office.

Cheryl Cook is the new administrative assistant to Judy Rose (regional historic preservation officer and archeologist) and Linda Lux (regional historian) on an NTE 1-year appointment. She will be responsible for managing the Regional Office cultural resource library and archives and assisting with special projects. Ms. Cook has a bachelor of arts degree in art from San Francisco State University and is enrolling for graduate study in archeology at California State University (Sacramento). She has worked as a seasonal archeological technician on the Sierra, Sequoia, and Plumas National Forests.

Steve Horne has accepted the forest archeologist position on the Los Padres National Forest. He is leaving the Ojai Ranger District, where he worked as resources and recreation staff officer. The shift stems from his personal interest in archeology, especially marine archeology—last year he led an underwater survey project in Granada and discovered the submerged remains of Port Saint Louis, the oldest permanent settlement on the island.

Sara Johnston is currently forest archeologist for the Sierra National Forest. She previously worked for more than 6 years as resource area archeologist for the Ely BLM District in eastern Nevada. Prior to her stay in the Great Basin, she worked as a field archeologist for the Stanislaus, Plumas, and Tahoe National Forests. Ms. Johnston also ran her own archeological consulting firm in Tuolumne County (California); among her work with contractors was the New Melones Dam project for Infotec. She is a 1976 graduate of California State University (Sacramento).

Northeastern Area State and Private Forestry

Five-Year Plan for Grey Towers

Michael Rains, area director, released on January 18, 1990, the Grey Towers Five-Year Plan. The plan for Grey Towers, a National Historic Landmark and home of the Pinchot Institute for Conservation Studies, managed by the Forest Service in Milford, Pennsylvania, covers the years 1990–94. The intent of the plan is to continue the mission of promoting "a greater knowledge of the land and its uses" through conservation issue development and resolution, conservation education programs, natural resource publications, and interpretive services.

Edgar B. Brannon, Jr. (former supervisor of the Flathead National Forest) is the new director of Grey Towers, the last home of Gifford Pinchot (first Chief Forester of the Forest Service), which includes 102 acres of forests, meadows,

and formal gardens that were deeded to the Forest Service in 1963 by the Pinchot family. President John F. Kennedy dedicated the National Historic Landmark and proclaimed its mission of promoting sound land use.

Pinchot Institute Conference

On August 6, 1989, invited guests filled the lecture room at Grey Towers to hear the Third Pinchot Lecture, delivered by Dr. Char Miller, historian at Trinity University in San Antonio, Texas. Sponsored by the Pinchot Institute for Conservation Studies, the lecture was titled "Before the Divide: John Muir, Gifford Pinchot, and the American Conservation Movement."

Dr. Miller's paper argues that the two well-known advocates of conservation, rather than polar opposites, actually represent the moderate and extreme positions of the issue. They were not so far apart in the formative stage of their relationship, when the older Muir acted as a mentor to the much younger Pinchot. When the break came between the two, it was as much the quest of Pinchot for recognition as it was a policy disagreement. He concludes that the debates over the Hetch Hetchy Reservoir, which finally divided the two friends, were essential dialog in defining the nature of the early conservation movement.

After the lecture, a reception was followed by a screening of the new film by Larry Hott, *The Wilderness Idea: John Muir, Gifford Pinchot, and the First Great Battle for Wilderness.*

The next day, Ed Vandermillen, then director of Grey Towers, hosted a roundtable where participants discussed the draft 5-year plan. There also were individual reports on works in progress related to the early conservation movement. Dr. Char Miller mentioned his planned biography, titled *Gifford Pinchot: An American Conservationist.* Dr. Joseph Miller, lecturer in forest history and librarian at the Yale School of Forestry and Environmental Studies, and Dr. Jean Pablo (retired from the Washington Office History Program) reported on their work in organizing the Pinchot Papers in the Library of Congress. Stephen Fox, biographer of John Muir, added his perspective to the roundtable discussion on the strains and influences on the early conservation movement. John Reiger, author of *American Sportsmen and the Conservation Movement*, stressed the role of George Bird Grinnell (editor and owner of *Forest and Stream* from 1876–1911) and other upper class members of the Northeast who felt obliged to serve a larger cause. Harold Pinkett, Pinchot biographer, spoke on the subject in his draft talk titled "Conservationists at the Cosmos Club (Washington, DC)." John Gable, executive director of the Theodore Roosevelt Association, also contributed to the discussion. Barrie Walsh, former editor of the *Journal of Forestry*, spoke about her research on Pinchot for a planned biography. The current relevance of conservation history issues was addressed by Robert Wolfe (former congressional liaison with the Library of Congress) in his speech on forest economics (see publications in this issue).

Two other participants were John Furlow, assistant professor of history at Penn State University (Dubois), and Terry West, Washington Office Forest Service History Unit.

The roundtable ended with a general discussion of the future of the Grey Towers and Grey Towers Press projects. Some strong opinions were stated on the desire that the building and grounds continue to be open for public tours. The proceedings of the roundtable (and lecture) will be published by Grey Towers Press.

Feature Article

Region 1 Promotes Preservation Program

—Joy Bolton, Lolo National Forest, Northern Region

It is frustrating for us, as forest archeologists, to record historic structures on a piecemeal basis. We do not want to ignore or neglect structures just because they are not immediately threatened by a timber sale or road construction. We are dismayed when the funds or skills are not available to correct structural problems that need immediate attention. We face these realities and wonder how to rectify them with limited staff, time, and money. Attacking the situation in a systematic and holistic manner can assuage our frustrations!

Region 1 is taking an integrated approach to managing its historic structures. Inspired by people at the National Park Service's Williamsport Training Center and supported at the district and forest levels, the Region is committed to historic preservation—training, conducting comprehensive inventories, developing management strategies, and applying knowledge and skills in specific projects. Here is how these components of a preservation program work together for the efficient and successful management of our significant historic structures.

Training

East came west when the "parkies" visited the foresters again this spring as Williamsport preservation specialists taught classes at the Ninemile Wildlands Training Center at Ninemile Ranger Station, Lolo National Forest (listed on the National Register of Historic Places; see article in *History Line*, Spring 1988, and the box on page 22). Two 1-week hands-on classes in preservation skills were taught for maintenance personnel, replacing the deteriorating concrete porches on several of the Cape Cod–style buildings with historically correct wooden ones. The master crafters and teachers shared important details that make a difference in the quality of the porches and how long they will last—details like choosing edge-grain lumber for flooring and priming and painting the floor as it is laid to provide a waterproofing seal. In the historic barn, other students learned the almost-forgotten and intricate skill of sharpening crosscut saws. Managers were not neglected. During the session, the Center hosted a 1-day workshop in promoting sensitivity and awareness to historic preservation for engineers, district rangers, and others responsible for managing historic facilities from around the Region. Additional classes and training sessions are planned for the coming months.

Comprehensive Inventories and Management Strategies

A meeting of forest archeologists and engineers came to Ninemile Wildlands Training Center on June 15, 1989, to hear the details of the Region 1 Building Survey. This comprehensive inventory of all historice Forest Service administrative

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Another version of this article appeared under the same title in *Engineering Field Notes*, Volume 22 (January-February 1990), pp. 17–21. That journal is published by Forest Service Engineering in the Washington Office.

buildings in Region 1 is scheduled for completion by fall 1990. Early ranger stations, lookouts, even CCC-era tree nurseries, and district powderhouses are being recorded and evaluated for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. This information base will be a key to correct and systematic management of the Region's significant historic buildings. A task force composed of archeologists and facilities engineers was created to formulate regional goals and objectives for historic preservation—to be ready with a management strategy when the information flows in.

Removing rotted rafter ends at Horse Heaven Cabin, Bitterroot National Forest, August 1988.

Using Skills in Rehabilitation Projects

Cultural resource staff and district facilities personnel have many opportunities to apply their newly acquired skills and knowledge—historic cabins need reroofing, lookouts need painting, and early ranger stations need sill log replacements. After several training sessions with preservation specialists and in close consultation with a historical architect and the Williamsport staff, Kirby Matthew of the Bitterroot National Forest assessed the needs of Horse Heaven Cabin. The log structure, nestled into a high-altitude meadow between the Selway–Bitterroot and River of No Return Wilderness Areas of northeast Idaho, was built by the CCC and once served as a backcountry fireman's cabin. Matthew, working with the team of consultants, prepared a work plan for the project. With specifications in hand, Matthew, the Lolo National Forest cultural resource staff, and Stevensville District volunteers from the Bitterroot reroofed the cabin with cedar shingles, replaced rotting rafter ends, treated the exterior logs with a Forest Products Laboratory preservative, and graded around the cabin to improve drainage. Billowing columns of smoke to the west, made fiery orange by the sun, caused the group to wonder if their efforts would soon be for naught. But rain squelched the flames as they reached within 3 miles of the cabin, and the Bitterroot National Forest won the Idaho State Orchid Award for Historic Preservation in 1988 for the Horse Heaven project. The cabin is now being readied for the cabin rental program and will provide a unique opportunity for handicapped people and others to experience the remote scenic area. Other rehabilitation projects are under way on the Flathead, Kootenai, Lolo, and Gallatin National Forests in Region 1.

Education and training at all levels of management raises consciousness, provides skills, and instills enthusiasm. *Comprehensive inventories* furnish the information base needed to evaluate the condition and needs of structures, to set priorities, and to schedule work. Clear regional goals and objectives guide in

Feature Article

Focus on the Ninemile Wildlands Training Center

The Ninemile Ranger District has a history of providing hands-on training. It was established in 1930 as a "remount depot" to breed, pasture, and train horses and mules for backcountry jobs in the remote and rugged northern Rocky Mountains. The depot also served as a training center for packers and a research center for the development of standardized packing equipment and techniques. When roads, mechanization, and, later, airplanes reduced the need for backcountry packing, the Forest Service's first smokejumpers' base and training center was established nearby.

Today, the Ninemile Ranger Station is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. It is also a working ranger station for the management of a variety of resources. The commitment to education and training continues. A newly designed interpretive center with classroom facilities is housed in the original historic classroom building. The Ninemile Wildlands Training Center based there offers a curriculum of courses designed to develop skills in wildland management with special courses offered in historic preservation. Forest Service employees and employees of other land-managing agencies at the State and Federal levels are invited to participate in all the courses offered.

Some of the courses that will be offered in 1990 include:

Course title	*Length*	*Date*
Historic building preservation and sensitivity awareness for managers	1 day	May
Preservation and maintenance of historic structures: sawn lumber structures	5 days	May
Preservation and maintenance of historic structures: log cabins	5 days	May
Use and care of primitive tools	5 days	April–June
Horsemanship and packing	2 days	April–June
Trail bridge construction	5 days	April

constructing and implementing *management strategies.* We need to think in terms of programs instead of projects, maintenance instead of salvage, and proactive management instead of reactive management. The integrated approach is the key.

Feature Article

Chattooga Town Archeological Project

—James Bates and Gerald Schroedl, Southern Region

Francis Marion and Sumter National Forests entered into a multiyear Challenge Cost-Share agreement with the University of Tennessee (Knoxville) for conducting cooperative archeological investigations. The first 6-week field season at the Lower Town Cherokee site of Chattooga (380C18) in Oconee County, South Carolina, ended in June 1989. A second 6-week field season is planned for May and June 1990. Dr. Gerald F. Schroedl, University of Tennessee Anthropology Department, is the project director, and graduate student Brett Riggs is the field supervisor. Forest Service archeologist James Bates serves as project field coordinator.

The 1989 field work demonstrated that data on patterns of site use were obtainable using techniques that had minimal site disturbance. The main goal of the project is to resolve questions of Cherokee cultural development and change, especially in the period of Euroamerican contact in the late 18th century.

Site research indicates that Chattooga consisted of individual households dispersed over 100 hectares of bottomland. A 1721 record describes a population of 90 people. It was probably abandoned by the 1760's. Detectable periods of Cherokee occupation of the site were noted during the 1989 field season.

1989 Field Season

A detailed, 1-foot contour map was prepared of a section of the site during the 1989 field season by use of low-altitude aerial photographs. By using a laser transit, a permanent 50-meter grid was made within 10-meter units in four 50- by 50-meter areas prepared by plowing and discing. Excavation of 50 1- by 1-meter test pits recovered large numbers of artifacts from the plow zone. In addition, 2,600 surface specimens were mapped to the nearest centimeter.

Dark gray sediments reduced the success of initial efforts to locate subsurface occupational features using a 1-inch diameter soil probe. Such features, including remains of a burned Cherokee house, were located by a magnetometer survey by Dr. Erv Garrison of Texas A&M University. Soil chemistry studies of samples recovered from the base of the plow zone also are expected to identify occupational patterns.

Test pits revealed the existence of 18th-century Cherokee materials in undisturbed sediments buried 1 meter below the surface in some portions of the site. Deeper levels may contain earlier dated remains. Most artifacts recovered in 1989 are ceramic shards. Very few trade goods were found. A sample of nine pipestems produced dates in the 1720's. Twelve small triangular projectile points conform to late Mississippian or Cherokee types. Of the 7,000 shards analyzed, 92 percent are grit-tempered. Surface treatment was identifiable on 2,535 shards, with about 80 percent complicated or indeterminate stamped.

1990 Field Season

Archeological techniques in the 1990 field season will be unchanged from the past one. These activities will include plowing and surface collecting, piece plotting all diagnostic material, excavating test pits, and making magnetometer

readings. Limited excavation of burned structures found last season will be an important part of the 1990 investigations.

The field season will last from mid-May to the end of June. Field workers will include students enrolled in the University of Tennessee archeological field school and persons in a professional internship program. Students or other individuals interested in the field school, in volunteering to work, or in visiting the site during the 1990 field season should contact Dr. Gerald F. Schroedl, Department of Anthropology, 252 South Stadium Hall, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, TN 37996-0720 (telephone—(615) 974–4408) and Robert T. Morgan, Forest Archeologist, USDA Forest Service, Wambaw Ranger District, PO Box 788, McClellanville, SC 29458 (telephone—(803) 887–3257).

LBJ Grasslands Feature Article

Wise County Receives Delayed Gift—Carl Gidlund, LBJ Grasslands

The 36,000 residents of Wise County 50 miles north of Fort Worth are starting to unwrap a present from President Franklin D. Roosevelt.

It is money, and the unlikely delivery person of the 50-year-old gift wears a green uniform and a cowboy hat.

Henceforth, the USDA Forest Service, which administers the 20,320-acre Lyndon Baines Johnson National Grasslands in Wise County, will be paying the County a share of revenues from oil and gas activities there.

That is new. Although the government has managed the grasslands since they were established in 1938, nearly all the minerals beneath them have been privately owned, reserved by the previous owners of the land for 50 years.

But beginning last year, those reserved mineral rights began passing into Government hands. Conveyances will continue through December 7, 1991, when nearly all the mineral estate will be managed by Uncle Sam.

The new minerals managers are already paying their dues. Late in February, at a competitive oil and gas lease sale in New Mexico, five companies and individuals paid $184,082 for rights to explore and develop nine parcels totaling 1,434 acres on the LBJ Grasslands. Those five are the Edmonds Management and Abogado Petroleum Companies of Dallas, Mitchell Energy of Fort Worth, A.L. Sauder of Wichita Falls, and Daniel E. Gonzales of Santa Fe.

The Forest Service will convey a quarter of their bonus bids—nearly $50,000—to the Wise County Treasury. In addition, the county will get a share of yearly surface rental fees and production royalties.

If the parcels are leased again, in 5 or 10 years, one-fourth of the new leasing fees will be given to the county.

And there is the potential of even more money. All the tracts either are producing or have in the past, and, with bids of up to $520 per acre, most of the new leaseholders seem confident they will continue to produce.

If they do, Wise County will get a share of the profits. That is also new. Until now, the county has been able to tax only surface improvements and the estimated reserves.

Why the half-century delay between the Government's acquisition of the land and the oil and gas payoff? Expediency. At the time the Government acquired the lands, the surface damage to them made reclamation far more important than oil and gas revenues.

The LBJ National Grasslands are a legacy of tough times. They also are a product of Franklin D. Roosevelt's "New Deal." Until his administration, the land had been used, abused, then neglected. According to Forest Service District Ranger Ben Harbour, cotton farmers from the southeastern States plowed and planted the soil beginning in the 1850's. "First they turned the bottomlands, then they guided their mules into the hills," Harbour explains.

By early in this century, the ranger says, those early settlers and their descendants had become absentee landlords. "The tenant farmers who did the work didn't know or care that they were killing the land. Their furrows had become ditches, many too wide and deep to plow, and the soil had blown away." Then, says Harbour, most of the tenants abandoned the exhausted land. They

LBJ Grasslands Feature Article

packed their families and belongings into wagons and headed for new lands in the West. When President Roosevelt took office in 1933, he inherited a country in despair: It was the Great Depression, and large chunks of the Midwest were like Wise County—dustbowls.

But where others saw abandoned homesteads, the new President's advisors envisioned opportunities. Millions of Americans were jobless; thousands could be put to work reclaiming the land. The administration proposed and Congress passed a series of laws that gave the Government the authority and funds to buy some of the used-up land. The Wise County acreage was purchased under authority of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act of 1937. That legislation specified they would be managed for their most beneficial use.

The Department of Agriculture's Soil Conservation Service was put in charge of the project, and those first Federal managers decided that the Wise County lands were best suited for grazing and livestock production. They would, they decided, reestablish the grass cover, initiate rotation grazing, stabilize the soil, build fences, and stock tanks.

But they would not manage the minerals beneath the soil. That was because the Bankhead–Jones Act was concerned only with the land's surface. The law specified property would be purchased "subject to any reservations, outstanding estates, interests, easements, or other encumbrances which the Secretary determines will not interfere with the utilization of such property" for the purpose of land conservation.

Ranger Harbour says Government employees searched courthouse files to find the legal owners, then tracked them down and made offers, from $3.50 to $14 per acre. In that dollar-pinched era, most owners gladly sold. Under terms of the sales, they would hold onto their mineral rights for 50 years, after which the rights would revert to the Government.

The purchase program continued for 3 years, until December 7, 1941. After Pearl Harbor, the Government needed the money to fight in World War II. In 1953, the Forest Service took over management of what had become known as the Cross Timbers Land Utilization Project. Twenty-one years later, Congress renamed the area for its native son, Lyndon Baines Johnson.

Land restoration has continued through the years, and the surface is once again productive, providing a comfortable living for those who graze cattle on the grasslands and farm nearby private holdings. And they should be even more comfortable in the years to come, thanks to that long-delayed gift from our 32nd President.

Publications

Friends of Grey Towers

Those interested in conservation history and current ripples will want to know about the *Conservation Legacy: Newsletter of the National Friends of Grey Towers*. Future issues will appear monthly and consist of at least five pages of features and news items concerning Grey Towers activities, environmental issues, and other news of value. The newsletter is still evolving in terms of format (everyone has to try desktop publishing) and content. Help shape the debate by contacting the editor, James W. Giltmier, Executive Vice President, Pinchot Institute for Conservation Studies at National Friends of Grey Towers, 6118 Hibbling Avenue, Springfield, VA 22150. Membership (subscription) starts at $25 per year.

Editor's Note: Sometimes you hear a song that makes you stand up because it says so much about the world. Sometimes in reading history you have the same experience. Below is my abstract of an essay on the economics of timber sales in the Forest Service. It will give you a taste of why this one will have many a forester reading history.

Robert E. Wolf. 1989. "National Forest Timber Sales and the Legacy of Gifford Pinchot: Managing a Forest and Making It Pay." University of Colorado Law Review. Vol. 66, issue 4, pp. 1037–1078.

Abstract: When advocating Federal forest reserves, and later the 1905 transfer of the reserves to the Department of Agriculture, Gifford Pinchot used the argument that practical forestry could pay its own way. He based this notion on his experience in European forestry schools and later work at Biltmore (North Carolina), the estate of George Vanderbilt. It was an optimistic premise that timber receipts would equal the budget needs of the agency and did not prove true in 1905 or later, since not all national forests are economical tree farms. Despite testimony to Congress by Pinchot that Forest Service timber management practices would soon show a profit, the only profit, according to the record, was on paper. In fact, during the first 15 years of its existence, limited timber sales did not even exceed grazing fees.

Subsequent chiefs attempted to make it pay by increasing sales, but not until the postwar housing boom of the 1950's to 1970's did they enter the market in a big way. Yet, according to data, the true costs of the program were never stated, making it difficult for anyone to state that revenues exceeded costs without recourse to nonmonetary benefits as part of the equation. Finally, in 1980, the Natural Resources Defense Council did a study on the below-cost sales that existed on forests. In March 1983, the House Appropriations Committee's Interior and Related Agencies Subcommittee asked the Forest Service for an accounting by national forest. Agency data showed 85 of the national forests losing an average of $1 million in fiscal year 1982. Both fiscal conservatives and environmentalists criticized below-cost timber sales. In response, the agency devised TSPIRS (Timber Sale Program Information Reporting System) to better measure costs. The early legacy of making the forests pay lingers on, although the future will be one of realism regarding where and when it pays.

ERS Newsletter

If you are interested in agricultural history, you may want to get on the mailing list for the *Agricultural History*

Publications

Newsletter by contacting Vivian B. Whitehead, Editor, Agricultural and Rural History Section, ARED–ERS–USDA, 1301 New York Avenue, NW, Room 928, Washington, DC 20005–4788.

CRM Bulletin

An excellent forum for the cultural resources manager, *CRM Bulletin* is published bimonthly by the National Park Service. To inquire about a subscription, write to Editor, *CRM Bulletin* (400), U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, PO Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013–7127.

Those Forest Service archeologists/historians who have long suggested that *History Line* include a technical section will especially want to subscribe. *CRM Bulletin* is a technical bulletin for parks, Federal agencies, States, local governments, and the private sector. It has topical features of interest to historians, archeologists, historic preservationists, archivists, and all those who work in the large area of cultural resources management.

Washington Office Reprint

On November 29, 1989, Chief Dale Robertson approved the reprinting of FS-380 (*Mountaineers and Rangers: A History of Federal Forest Management in the Southern Appalachians, 1900–81*) by the Government Printing Office. Terry West of the Washington Office History Unit suggested the action after reviewing the quality of the publication; this excellent history was out of print and yet continues to be sought after by academics and employees. The cost of the reprinting is being covered by the History Unit budget, further testimony to the merits of the work, given that the total budget (excluding salary, and so on) for the unit is $15,000.

First published in 1983, this important part of the Forest Service History Series is now delayed in its second printing because of a problem locating the negatives. However, it is expected that it will be ready for distribution within 6 to 9 months. Monitor the future issues of *History Line* to discover how to obtain a copy when it is finally ready to be released.

Contemporary History

Editor's Note: By training I am an anthropologist. This means little except that I am on the mailing list of academic publishing houses. One idle evening after work, I was thumbing through a catalog and noted a publication on Latin American development co-edited by a Forest Service employee. Intrigued, I called the person up and found out a bit of the background behind the book. It turns out that the Forest Service had played a part in its origin. Because it concerns a topic that is in the news (forest destruction in Latin America), I will detail a bit of current history regarding the agency's participation.

U.S. Man and Biosphere Program

Organized in 1970 at the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) was the Man and Biosphere (MAB) program. MAB uses an interdisciplinary, problem-focused approach to address management problems resulting from human activities in natural systems. The central office of MAB is in Paris. In 1972, at the request of UNESCO, a U.S. branch of MAB was

created with representatives from Federal, State, and private institutions. Projects were administered by a directorate of selected experts: MAB-3 was concerned with Ecology and Management of Grazing Lands, another with Tropical Forests (MAB-1).

One of the objectives of MAB-3 was to bring together natural and social scientists to improve information flow on the subject of improving grazing production in a multiple-use area. The Forest Service became involved with the MAB-3 directorate in 1975 when Dr. William A. Laycock (assistant director of the Rocky Mountain Forest and Range Experiment Station) was appointed by Chief John McGuire to represent the Forest Service. A year later, Dr. Henry A. Pearson (Branch Chief, Range, Wildlife, and Fish Research) also was appointed to the MAB-3. This appointment to the directorate continued until 1989, when the grazing lands program was dissolved. (Dr. Pearson is now with the Southern Forest Experiment Station as project leader, range management research.)

In 1981, a joint MAB workshop on forest grazing and forest conversion to pasture in tropical America was proposed. Finally funded in 1986, the workshop took place October 4–7, 1988, in Oaxaca, Mexico, and the proceedings were edited by the three organizers for publication by Westview Press as *Development or Destruction: The Conversion of Forest to Pasture in Latin America*, edited by Henry Pearson, Susanna Hecht (Graduate School of Architecture and Urban Planning, UCLA), and Theodore E. Downing (anthropologist at the University of Arizona). Not only is the topic of worth, it is exciting to see social and natural scientists working together.

Southwest Region

David A. Gillio, ed. *Cultural Resources Management: Lookouts in the Southwestern Region*. Report No. 8. September 1989. USDA Forest Service, Southwestern Region.

This collection of source material on lookouts in the Region utilizes contract reports, anecdotal material, and photographs to document the variety, condition, and location of Forest Service lookouts. For information about the publication, contact David Gillio at the Regional Office, USDA Forest Service, 517 Gold Avenue, SW, Albuquerque, NM 87102.

Feature Article

Intermountain Research Station 60th Anniversary

—Frances Reynolds, Intermountain Forest and Range Experiment Station

In July, the Intermountain Research Station will mark its 60th anniversary, but the rest of the story goes back much further in history. Like the other stations, its roots lie in experiment stations established soon after the turn of the 20th century. In 1908, Raphael Zon proposed the creation of forest experiment stations (see the Raphael Zon feature article in the Spring/Summer 1989 issue of *History Line*) in the national forests to decentralize research activities and meet local needs for scientific resource management knowledge.

He believed that "each station should be allowed an area sufficient for the proper handling of short-period experiments, for experiments requiring a number of years, and for the maintenance of model forests typical of a silvicultural region. These areas will furnish the most valuable, instructive, and convincing object lessons for the public in general, for professional foresters, lumbermen, and owners of forest land, and especially for the technical and administrative officers of the National Forests."

The need for "instructive and convincing object lessons" was nowhere greater than in western farming and ranching communities. Prolonged overgrazing in mountain watersheds had led to summertime floods that regularly devastated towns and fields. These floods, usually of mud and rocks, were particularly severe and frequent in the valley communities below the Wasatch Plateau in Utah. As early as 1900, the Secretary of Agriculture had received numerous requests to study these floods, with the goal of preventing or controlling them in the future.

Forest examiner Robert V. Reynolds studied the flooding and erosion problems on the Wasatch Plateau, Manti–LaSal National Forest, in 1910 and concluded that severe overgrazing was the main cause. Before adjustments could be made in grazing policy, more information on grazing practices was needed, which led Forest Service Chief Henry Graves to authorize the Utah Experiment Station in 1912.

Located in an aspen grove on the Wasatch Plateau in central Utah, the station was organized by Dr. James T. Jardine, inspector of grazing for the Forest Service. Arthur W. Sampson became its first director. The mission of its staff was to conduct research on watershed and rangeland ecology and management and on silvicultural problems. To better reflect its location and service area, in 1918 the station's name was changed to the Great Basin Experiment Station.

Director Sampson vividly described the erosion problems he and his small staff faced in those early years:

> Seeing, of course, is believing, but if anyone had told me that 50,000 pounds of air dry dirt and rock would be deposited from a 10-acre area from a single storm I would probably be inclined to ask permission to examine the figures for myself.

Research led to better range management practices, with revegetation and restoration of big-game ranges. Erosion control techniques were used, such as terracing and planting "sore spots," to stop mud-rock floodflows in the Wasatch Mountains. Methods later were applied

in many critical watersheds throughout the West.

Passage of the Sweeney–McNary Act of 1928 further fostered research in the Forest Service and supported the existence of the research stations. Earle H. Clapp, leader of the Washington Office Branch of Research, laid the foundation for the act with his work on a national research agenda.

Among the regional stations authorized by the act was the Intermountain Forest and Range Experiment Station. Its headquarters was established at Ogden, Utah, in 1930—the year we remember with the 60th anniversary observance. Clarence L. Forsling was appointed to be the station's first director. He later headed Forest Service Research as Assistant Chief from 1937 to 1944.

Despite the new station in Utah, the Great Basin facility continued range and watershed research although now designated a branch station; it also entered into partnerships with universities and State agencies. In 1953, the Northern Rocky Mountain Forest and Range Experiment Station was absorbed by the Intermountain Forest and Range Experiment Station; not only did it increase its area, but it added new programs such as fire management research. The Priest River Experimental Forest—one of the first in the Nation—came under Intermountain Station administration at this time.

The Intermountain Research Station (the name was shortened in 1985) now comprises eight laboratories, as well as experimental ranges, forests, and a watershed, over four States. Its record of research accomplishments, beginning decades ago with watershed and range restoration, includes advances in diverse fields, such as wildlife management,

Harry Pledger, general foreman of an Intermountain Station WPA crew, demonstrates the depth of a channel cut by floods on July 10, 1936, in Whipple Creek, Farmington Canyon, Utah.

forest insects and diseases, fire management, engineering, and wilderness recreation.

Today, the station is tackling new problems, such as global climate change and the production of air toxics by wildfires. Its mission, though, is much the same in the last decade of this century as it was in the first—to develop new scientific knowledge useful to natural resource managers and, thus, to the American people.

Feature Article

Directors of the Intermountain Research Station

A.W. Sampson (1912–21)—Utah Experiment Station changed to Great Basin Experiment Station, 1918

Clarence L. Forsling (1922–34)—Intermountain Forest and Range Experiment Station established, 1930

Reed Bailey (1935–62)—Took over territory of Northern Rocky Mountain Experiment Station, 1953

Joseph F. Pechanec (1962–71)

Robert W. Harris (1971–74)

Roger Bay (1974–83)

Laurence E. Lassen (1983–present)—Name changed to Intermountain Research Station, 1985

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History News and Information

Forest History Society Awards

Four publication awards were announced last December by William R. Sizemore, president of the Forest History Society. Stephen Nash, Department of Journalism at the University of Richmond, Virginia, won the John M. Collier Forest History Journalism Award for his article "The Blighted Chestnut," which appeared in the July/August 1988 issue of *National Parks*.

Curt Meine, Institute of Environmental Studies at the University of Wisconsin (Madison), received the society's biennial book award for *Aldo Leopold: His Life and Work* (University of Wisconsin Press, 1988).

The Theodore C. Blegen Award was given to Benay Blend, Department of History at the University of Georgia, for "Mary Austin and the Western Conservation Movement: 1900–1927," published in the Spring 1988 issue of the *Journal of the Southwest*.

Richard Judd, Department of History at the University of Maine (Orono), won the Ralph W. Hidy Award for "Reshaping Maine's Landscape: Rural Culture, Tourism, and Conservation, 1890–1929," in the October 1988 issue of the *Journal of Forest History*.

The Forest History Society (701 Vickers Avenue, Durham, NC 27701) is a nonprofit educational institution. Founded in 1946, it advances historical understanding of human interaction with the forest environment through programs in research, publication, service, library, and archival collecting. It is affiliated with Duke University and publishes the quarterly journal *Forest and Conservation History*.